FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA NUCLEAR POWER COMMISSION MEETS IN WARSAW

LD252334 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 25 -- The 15th session of CMEA countries' Intergovernmental Commission for Production and Supplies of Installations for Nuclear Power Plants started in Warsaw today. The session is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Cuba, headed by respective countries' vice-premiers.

The 1979 agreement which gave birth to this organization is among the largest co-production agreements ever signed within the CMEA. The value of mutual annual supplies covered by the agreement amounts to about 500 million roubles, including 30-40 million roubles worth of Polish exports. In the years 1981-1990 Poland is also expected to manufacture many specialized installations for generating nuclear power.

While opening the session, Polish Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda underscored that in the five most advanced CMEA countries in nuclear power engineering, the share of electric energy generated by nuclear power plants ranged from 10 to over 30 per cent towards the end of last year.

Referring to safety of nuclear power plants, the vice-premier pointed to the tremendous significance of mobilizing human activity in removing potential threats carried by civilization.

Szalajda recalled that after the Chernobyl accident the Soviet leadership drew far-reaching conclusions from what had happened. The concept of establishing an international regime for the safe use of nuclear energy was presented by Mikhail Gorbachev last May 14.

Taking the chairmanship of the debates, soviet Vice-Premier (and at the same time the commission's chairman) Ivan Silayev recalled the results of the 42nd CMEA session held in Bucharest. The session adopted a programme to develop nucleal power engineering in the CMEA states which provides for 50 thousand MW power to be installed in nuclear reactors in states belonging to that grouping, except the USSR, by the year 2000. (At present, the power installed in such reactors amounts to eight thousand MW.)

"That is why it is so important and necessary to improve cooperation of CMEA countries in developing the production and supplies of installations for nuclear power plants and to streamline investment processes accompanying the construction of nuclear power plants," Silayev said.

The participants in the session voiced an unanimous consent to admit Cuba to the 1979 agreement.

In the discussion, special attention was called to work in the field of nuclear safety and technical measures serving it.

The session assessed the to-date course of the implementation of the 1979 agreement and passed decisions securing its full completion. It also discussed the possibility to extend the agreement into the years 1991-2000. A protocol on the issue is expected to be signed at the commission's next session to be held in Bucharest in 1987. A significant part of the debates dealt with the improvement in the organization of quality control of installations for nuclear power plants in individual states.

Szalajda on Safety Issues

LD252117 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov (PAP) -- The 15th session of the CEMA Intergovernmental Commission on Production and Deliveries of Equipment for Nuclear Power Plants has started in Warsaw. It is attended by delegations from eight member states of the treaty on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in the sphere of production and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations in the 1981-90 period, and also Cuba, which has expressed a wish to sign this treaty.

Addressing the session, Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, touched upon the question of safety of nuclear power stations, saying that accidents and even disasters are always part and parcel of the development of civilization, in particular of this development -- as in the case of nuclear power industry -- is taking place at an accelerated pace. Thus, conclusions drawn from such events have to assist in increasing the safety level of work in buildings and with equipment of the nuclear power industry.

The session is chaired by Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Protocols Signed

LD270033 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The chairmen of the delegations to the 15th meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission of the CEMA countries for the Production and Supply of Nuclear Power Stations have been received at the Office of the Council of Ministers by Premier Zbigniew Messner. Ivan Silayev, chairman of the commission and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, reported on the subjects under discussion. Views were also exchanged about the state of and development prospects for nuclear power in the CEMA states.

In the evening, the chairmen of the CEMA states' delegations taking part in the commission's work signed a protocol on the deliberations at the palace of the Office of the Council of Ministers. The protocol sets out the main tasks in the implementation of the agreement for next year. A protocol also was signed on the Republic of Cuba's accession to the agreement. The commission also examined the implementation of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical advances of the CEMA member states up to the year 2000, from the angle of speeding up the development of nuclear energy, taking into particular consideration work safety in nuclear plants.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET IN DEC

LD251919 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The next meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states will take place in Warsaw in the first half of December.

REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESS VIENNA CSCE MEETING

CSSR Delegate

LD262107 Prague CTK in English 1406 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna Nov 26 (CTK correspondent) -- Though the CSCE follow-up meeting has entered the fourth week, certain delegations still keep silence on the main problems or make talks on them subject to conditions, Czechoslovak delegate Milan Kadnar told the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe here today. These delegations act as if security, cooperation, conventional disarmament, economic cooperation or environmental protection were second-rate problems, he said and stressed that the main concern of Europeans and Americans are both human rights and disarmamment. However, linking these problems is contrary to the interests of nations, he said.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation in this connection posed the question how the West would react if the socialist states continued the development of relations by the fulfillment of humanitarian commitments by the NATO states. He noted that the NATO countries hold extensive military exercises in Western Europe, deploy Pershing 2 nuclear missiles and cruise missiles not far from Czechoslovakia's western frontier. He called on the NATO states to react positively to the proposals of the socialist countries for reducing nuclear and conventional armed forces.

SFRY Delegate

LD270035 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 26 Nov 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Vienna, November 26 (TANJUG) -- The head of Yugoslavia's delegation to the Vienna follow-up of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Ambassador Ignac Golob, pointed to inseparability of the security in Europe and the Mediterranean in his speech at the meeting here today. A peaceful future in the Mediterranean can be ensured by strengthening North-South cooperation in the region, he said. Extending the security- and confidence-building measures within the CSCE framework to cover the Mediterranean should pave the way for a gradual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in the region, for eliminating the foreign bases and fleets, said Ambassador Golob. "There is a wide and dangerous abyss between the turbulent Mediterranean region, torn with crises," and the comparative stability on the continent of Europe, he pointed out, recalling that it was proved also by the statements made by the representatives of non-European Mediterranean countries at last week's Vienna meeting.

"The Mediterranean dimension of the Helsinki Final Act was widely ignored and in many instances comfortably forgotten at the expense of peace, security and cooperation," said Ambassador Golob. Everywhere in the Mediterranean, the naval and air forces, with their destructive capability and manoeuverability, were demonstrated, and at times also used. People in the region were the victims of outside military occupation, the use of force, bombardments of towns and villages inhabited by innocent civilians, raids and terrorism applied either individually or by the state. Recalling the nonaligned countries' efforts for a settlement of the Middle East crisis and for peace in the Mediterranean, the Yugoslav representative said that a proposal made at the Vienna meeting by Malta on holding a specialized CSCE meeting on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean deserves full attention.

ENVOY TO PRC PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU261300 Tirana ATA in English 1019 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 26 (ATA) -- On November 25, 1986, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of China, Justin Papajorgji, presented the credentials to the vice-chairman of the People's Republic of china, Ulanhu.

Attending the ceremony on the occasion were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Qian Qichen, the vice-director of the protocol Yang Zengye, and vice-director of department at the ministry of foreign affairs, Van Shiu Te [name as received].

ALIA RECEIVES EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU261320 Tirana ATA in English 0948 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 26 (ATA) -- The resident of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Yusef 'Umar al-Hindi, who presented the credentials.

Attending the ceremony of handing over the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zequi Agolli and the chairman of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostaq Cifligu.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Tirana.

ZHIVKOV WELCOMES BENINESE PRESIDENT KEREKOU

AU271525 Sofia BTA in English 1051 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 27 (BTA) -- Mr. Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin, president of the People's Republic of Benin and chairman of the National Executive Council of Benin, arrived here today on an official friendly visit.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The distinguished guest was welcomed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

Leaders Hold Talks

AU272148 Sofia BTA in English 2026 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Official Talks Between T. Zhivkov and M. Kerekou" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 27 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Benin have similar positions on the basic issues of our time. Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Parti de la Revolution Populaire du Benin, president and chairman of the National Executive Council of Benin, voiced their concern over the tensions in the world.

Bulgaria and Benin are for the adoption of efficient measures to halt the arms race, to effect disarmament, to eliminate all nuclear weapons and to resolve all conflicts by peaceful means. The Bulgarian leader spoke about the great significance of the Soviet proposals made at the Reykjavik summit, which are aimed at dismantling all nuclear arms within a short period of time and correspond to the interests of all peoples of the world. Mr Todor Zhivkov paid special attention to the need to prevent the arms race's proliferation into space.

It was noted that the sources of tension in different parts of the world constitute a danger to peace. In this connection the two leaders agreed that a just solution could be found to all problems and spoke in support of the just struggle of the peoples for independence and democracy. They condemned racism, apartheid, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Mr Todor Zhivkov briefed his distinguished guest on Bulgaria's peace-loving and constructive foreign policy and her efforts to strengthen cooperation and understanding, good-neighbor relations in the Balkans, in Europe and world-wide.

The two leaders told each other about the tasks their countries have to fulfil on their road to progress. Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized Bulgaria's policies of rapidly transferring the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution into practice. Mr Mathieu Kerekou spoke about his people's struggle for the consolidation of their national independence and expressed his gratitude for Bulgaria's assistance.

The two leaders gave a high assessment to the bilateral relations and agreed that there are excellent prospects for the activation of the cooperation in all fields of life.

The talks were also attended by other party and state officials of the two countries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscast at 1730 GMT on 27 November, in reporting the start of the talks, adds: "This evening the official talks started between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mathieu Kerekou, the Benin leader. On the Bulgarian side, Comrades Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Georgi Yordanov, Ivan Iliev -- deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers -- ministers and deputy ministers took part in the talks, and on the Benin side, the officials accompanying Mathieu Kerekou."]

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY 'AFRICAN CONCORD'

AU280755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Report on interview given by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, to the UK-based journal AFRICAN CONCORD, entitled: "I Believe in Mankind's Future" -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Lagos, 25 November (BTA) -- The authoritative journal AFRICAN CONCORD publishes an interview given to the journal's representative by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. In the interview, Comrade Todor Zhivkov replies to questions on the principal stages in the development of socialist Bulgaria, its successes and most topical socioeconomic tasks, and its consistent and peace-loving foreign policy.

In the socialist restructuring of our economy, we have placed emphasis on its accelerated industrialization, without underestimating agriculture in the least and relying on the advantages of socialist management and the active labor of our people; by implementing close cooperation, primarily with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, but also with a number of newly liberated states and capitalist firms and countries, we have managed to develop important trends in scientific and technical progress -- in electronics, machine building, and chemistry, and to win international recognition in these fields, it is stressed in the interview.

The main aim now is to further develop socialist democracy and socialist self-management and to turn the working people and their collectives into managers [stopani] of socialist property and individual managers [subekti na upravlenieto].

The achievements gained by us in socioeconomic and cultural development are the result of the Bulgarian people's perserving labor, but they would have been impossible without the friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and, first and foremost, without the comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union. Our country is also actively cooperating with dozens of other states -- capitalist, developed, and developing countries, and is ready to expand this cooperation, as it is of mutual interest for the well-being of the peoples, in the name of peace.

In reply to a question concerning the contemporary international situation, Comrade Todar Zhivkov pointed out that today humanity faces the fateful dilemma: to be, or not to be. Now, as never before, the threat of nuclear annihilation hangs over the entire world, and arms plans have piled up. Our planet is now a powder keg which may blow up at any moment. For this reason, the seeking and finding of ways to establish a lasting peace in the world require fundamentally new political thinking, completely new vision, and new approaches to international affairs. An example of such an approach is the bold, radical proposals to reduce nuclear weapons made by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Unfortunately, a historic chance was missed for a big step along the road to finally eliminating the nuclear plague by the end of the century.

However, we are optimists. New political realities have been created and are being created. Behind them stand immense forces -- states, governments, political movements, public figures, and peoples -- forces which cannot be ignored by the handful of lovers of war, and which the latter have to take more and more into account. I believe in the future of mankind, stressed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and am deeply convinced that the mankind will be able to reverse the dangerous course of events and will live in peace, security, and cooperation.

The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria are good and friendly, it is noted further on in the interview. Nigeria has become our greatest trading partner among the sub-Sahara African countries. A number of installations have been constructed in Nigeria with our participation, and our highly qualified Bulgarian specialists are working here.

Bulgaria and Nigeria have common concepts on a number of international problems. We are both concerned with the arms race and the risk of nuclear war. Our positions also coincide, or are close, on such issues as the restructuring of international economic relations on a just democratic basis, and in our approach to regional sources of tension. There are differences between us concerning the need to combat colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

Our country solidly supports the indigenous African population of the Republic of South Africa, led by the African National Congress, in their struggle for freedom, human rights, and to eliminate the regime of apartheid. We share the African countries' positions in the UN, the Organization for African Unity, and other international forums, including that of the conference of the Nonaligned Countries Movement in Harare. The People's Republic of Bulgaria declares its support for strict observance of the UN resolution providing for the application of all-embracing, obligatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, and condemns the policy of "constructive cooperation" with the racist South African regime being conducted by the United States and certain Western countries.

We firmly oppose the policy of destabilization and the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Lesotho, insist on an unconditional halt to the breaches of the sovereignty and territorial independence of the "frontline states," and support their struggle for national independence.

Bulgaria supports the Namibian people's struggle for national liberation and independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization -- its only lawful representative.

Our country has constantly given support, and will continue to do so, to the African people's in their struggle against colonial domination and to consolidate their political and economic independence.

At the end of his interview for the journal AFRICAN CONCORD, comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed his greetings to the state leadership and people of Nigeria and his good wishes to the Nigerian people for successes and prosperity on their chosen path of development.

KHRISTOV, ALBANIA'S CARCANI SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

AU272237 Sofia BTA in English 2111 GMT 27 Nov 86

["Bulgaria-Albania: Broadening of Trade" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 27 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian trade delegation headed by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, paid an official visit to Albania from November 25 to November 27 1986. The delegation had a number of meetings and exchanged views with its Albanian hosts on the finding of ways to broaden the trade links between the two countries.

Mr Khristo Khristov was received by Mr Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania. The two politicians gave a positive assessment to the development of the bilateral trade and outlined the possibilities for its further expansion in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship between the Bulgarian and Albanian peoples.

Mr Khristo Khristov and his Albanian host Mr Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of Albania, signed a long-term agreement to 1990 which envisages a three-fold increase of the two countries' trade exchange.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH CAMBODIA ENDS

AU271232 Sofia BTA in English 0937 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 26 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Cambodian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, created nearly five years ago, has had a very considerable role in activating the relations between the two countries. Each session of the commission helps develop the economic relations in those fields that are of greatest significance for stabilizing Cambodia's industry and agriculture.

A protocol was signed in Sofia yesterday on the results of the fourth session of the commission which was held here. The document envisages a broadening of the cooperation in three main fields: The rubber industry, timber processing and the tobacco industry. Bulgaria will render technical assistance to the modernization of these branches of the Cambodian economy. Closer ties will be developed in the fields of science and technology. Cambodian personnel will be able to specialize in Bulgaria.

The protocol was signed by the chairmen of the two parts of the commission, Mr Aleksi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and forestry, and Mr Kong Samol, minister and assistant to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cambodia on matters of agriculture and the rubber production.

A protocol was signed on the exchange of goods and payments between the two states to 1987.

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- On 14 November in Sofia the 36th meeting of the Permanent Bulgarian-Soviet Working Group on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Shipbuilding ended. An agreement was signed on mutual exchange of technological equipment for the needs of the two countries' shipbuilding industry. With this, the visit of the delegation of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry, led by Deputy Minister Leonid Pruss, ended. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

TRADE, PAYMENT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD270051 Prague CTK in English 1941 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak-Hungarian trade will be worth 1.670 million roubles next year, 4.6 percent more than in 1986, according to the two countries' 1987 protocol on trade and payments signed here today.

The main items in Czechoslovak exports to Hungary are machinery and equipment, such as machine tools, power plant equipment, building and road building machines, automobiles, farm machinery, rail vehicles etc.

Going the other way are metal-working machines, farm machinery, computers, telecommunication equipment, aluminum, table oils, fruit and vegetables, wine and other goods.

Czechoslovakia and Hungary will exchange next year consumer goods worth 270 million roubles. Mutual deliveries based on agreements on specialization and cooperation in production will account for 34 percent of the total goods exchange.

BILAK, FRANCE'S GREMETZ SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD262317 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Talks continued today at the Paris French Communist Party [PCF] headquarters between a CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and a PCF delegation headed by Maxime Gremetz. Here is our permanent correspondent Vaclav Chadraba with a report:

[Chadraba] An important part of the talks was devoted to an analysis of the international situation, especially to matters of war, peace, and disarmament. Both sides paid high tribute to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and reaffirmed their commitment to hold dialogue with anyone who is interested in warding off the nuclear danger. In this context, they also recalled the continuing validity of the common ideals of communists: to build a world free of weapons and free of war. The CPCZ and PCF delegations also expressed their position on a number of topical issues of the international workers and communist movement. The day's agenda also included problems conected with developing countries, their debt, and economic dependence, and proceeding from this, the need for joint aid to those states and the need to struggle for a new economic order.

At the end of their talks, delegation heads Vasil Bilak and Maximme Gremetz signed a cooperation protocol between the parties. In this context, Comrade Bilak stated that the document they signed set out the framework for the coming period, but that nothing prevented joint actions from being stepped up beyond that framework. The proceedings so far are covered in detail in today's issue of the PCF organ L'HUMANITE.

HUSAK, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD222241 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. He discussed with him some topical matters concerning Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON 42D CEMA MEETING

AU251249 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 86 p 1

["(Z)"- signed report: "Statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the Results of the 42d Meeting of CEMA"]

[Text] Prague -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government have discussed the results of the 42d meeting of CEMA, held in Bucharest, capital of the SR of Romania, on 3 to 5 November.

They voiced appreciation for the fact that, despite a complicated situation on world markets, the implementation of the conclusions of the economic summit conference and the intensification and enrichment of cooperation among CEMA member-countries contributed to a growth in their economic potential and to reinforcing the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

They emphasized the importance of implementing the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-Countries Through the Year 2000, especially for the development of wide-ranging international scientific-technical cooperation. This is also reflected in the deepening coordination of national economic plans and in the orientation of joint investment projects.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government voiced their full support for the program of building nuclear power and heating stations through the year 2000, which will significantly expand the fuel-power base of CEMA member-states and thereby speed up their development and raise the efficiency of their national economies.

They expressed their agreement with the unequivocal determination of all participants in the 42d CEMA meeting to back the Soviet peace proposals presented to the United States at the Reykjavik meeting by the highest representatives of the USSR and to carry on the struggle for halting the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and bringing about a just solution of the most important international economic problems.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government expressed the conviction that the implementation of the conclusions of the 42d meeting of CEMA will be an important step toward speeding up the process of socialist economic integration and an important contribution to the intensification of the Czechoslovak national economy.

They approved the course of action of the Czechoslovak delegation at the 42d CEMA meeting and adopted measures to ensure the meeting's conclusions.

CAUSE OF LUCINA RIVER POLLUTION ASCERTAINED

AU181258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 86 p 1

["JT"-signed report: "Perpetrator of Accident Proved Guilty" -- passage between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Ostrava (From our correspondent) -- The inspectors of the State Water Economy Inspection in Ostrava have found the source of the crude oil accident which has caused the efflux of mazut into the small Lucina River. [paragraph continues]

In cooperation with other experts they ascertained that the /Ostrava plant No 4 of the Cement Works and Lime Kilns in Hranice/ had been guilty of violating regulations. According to the experts, the immediate cause of the accident was the poor technical state of separators in the boiler house of the plant. The State Water Economy Inspection proposes to fine the plant Kcs0.5 million; in keeping with the provisions of the law and water economy regulations, the culprit must contribute to the immediately remedying of the damage. The measure of personal blame is being investigated further.

Salvage work on the lower part of the Lucina waterway continues. The mazut is no longer flowing from the canal sluice, and the large collective of workers from the odra River Basin enterprise and from other organizations is gradually overcoming the effects of this extraordinary incident. Yet another interception boom has been placed there, and a similar device installed on the Ostravice at its confluence with the Odra. According to a statement issued by the accident commission, the situation in the threatened sector of these rivers is gradually improving.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 15 November carries on page 2 a 350-word "(JT)"-signed report, entitled "On the Scene of the Accident" and quoting the director of the plant in Ostrava-Kuncicky, which caused the pollution on the actual causes of the accident: "The accident was caused by the overloading of waste-water collecting and purification facilities with a low oil-separation capacity during an excessive inflow of dirty water while the levels in the through-flow separator of water from mazut were badly adjusted." The report concludes by saying that "no mazut is now flowing into the Lucina River, but oil stains and traces of crude oil pollution are apearing in the Ostravice and Odra rivers. Water economists and firemen have set up a heavy boom to contain the mazut in Bohumin-Chalupky on the Czechoslovak-Polish border."]

GOVERNMENT WITHDRAWS HONORARY TITLE FROM EMIGRE

AU201122 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Title Withdrawn"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CSSR Government has withdrawn the honorary title "merited artist" from Waldemar Matuska, who has parted ways with his fatherland by emigrating to the United States and who has betrayed the mission of an artist in our society.

BRIEFS

CSSR-DENMARK COMMISSION -- Prague Nov 27 (CTK) -- A four-day session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Danish commission for economic, industrial and technological cooperation ended here today. The Danish delegation was led by Arne Christiansen, chairman of the Danish Committee for Economic and Industrial Cooperation of the Foreign Ministry and the Czechoslovak delegation was headed by Zdenek Padevet, director of a department of the Foreign Ministry. The commission dealt with the present development of mutual economic cooperation and the possibilities of its extension, paying special atention to the implementation of a long-term program of economic, industrial and technological cooperation, signed by the Czechoslovak and Danish Governments in 1984. The program includes concrete projects of cooperation in agriculture, the food industry, electrical engineering, engineering and the building industry. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 27 Nov 86 LD]

FISCHER MEETS WITH BELGIUM'S MARTENS, TINDEMANS

LD262001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Brussels, 26 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received by Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in Brussels today. Oskar Fischer, who had arrived today on an official visit, and Wilfried Martens discussed -- in an open and cordial atmosphere that linked the talks held during the recent visit to the GDR by the Belgian prime minister -- international questions following Reykjavik and the further shaping of bilateral relations. They agreed in the view that results-oriented dialogue and constructive cooperation were a valuable and necessary contribution to improving the international climate and for the safeguarding of peace.

Prime Minister Martens explained his country's intention to support the Geneva negotiations with a 6-month moratorium on the deployment of a further 32 cruise missiles, planned for the end of 1987. Oskar Fischer explained the GDR's foreign policy course set out by the 11th SED Congress and the recent initiative for a nuclear-weapons free corridor where the two military blocks in Europe adjoin.

Earlier, Oskar Fischer held a meeting with the foreign affairs committees of the two chambers of parliament at which agreement was reached that especially today there was no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence and that relations between parliamentarians could contribute to this. The deputies and senators expressed high regard for Erich Honecker's statement at the third plenum of the SED Central Committee that if the issue of medium-range weapons was solved the short-range nuclear missiles would also disappear from GDR territory.

During the course of the first day of the visit there were negotiations between GDR and Belgian delegations, headed by Oskar Fischer and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. It was noted that bilateral relations continued to develop well and to mutual advantage. As an example of this, the two ministers paid tribute to the recent consultations by experts from the two countries on problems of common interest in connection with a general ban on chemical weapons.

Following the negotiations the ratification documents on a bilateral judicial assistance agreement were exchanged. The day ended with a dinner given by the Belgian foreign minister for his GDR guest in the Egmont Palace in Brussels.

Fischer, Tindemans Dinner Toasts

LD262150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Brussels, 26 Nov (ADN) -- In his toast at the dinner in Egmont Palace in Brussels this evening, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans recalled the visit he had made to the GDR with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in September, and said: "The talks held on this occasion allowed us to enrich the content of the constant dialogue between Belgium and the GDR and to extend its range. On the occasion of this meeting, our two governments once again confirmed their wish to deepen their bilateral relations and to work for a more just and secure world at international level." This desire for peace is the basic condition for the future of the continent.

Leo Tindemans welcomed the development of bilateral trade relations and the industrial and technical exchange. He also assessed cultural relations positively.

He said that the GDR and Belgium were members of different alliances and economic systems but faced the same vital international problems. Everyone was urged to find answers to them so that peace would securely be ensured. This is the goal of the various forums such as the CSCE, which was extremely important. Belgium welcomed with satisfaction the result of the Stockholm Conference, which opened up encouraging prospects for the Vienna meeting. His country will work to see that it leads to results which do justice to the goals of the participating states. The international community can only gain through genuine arms limitation, the Belgian foreign minister said. "From this point of view, the exchange of views between our experts on the measures to be taken and their type and manner, with regard to a complete ban on chemical weapons can be seen as aiding this."

In his reply, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said that in view of the danger of a new world war waged with nuclear weapons, peaceful coexistence has become the only tenable form of relations between states with different social systems. If peace is to be preserved, then differences must no longer shape international politics.

"The meeting of the leading representatives of the USSR and the United States in Reykjavik made it apparent that concrete agreements on a drastic reduction in nuclear weapons would be immediately possible if there was no Star Wars program, no striving for military supremacy. In order for this chance to become reality, after all it is urgently necessary, in the GDR's opinion, to intensify purposefully the dialogue and all contacts and negotiations for disarmament."

He continued: "We would not understand an insistence on a policy which seeks the security of only one side, in addition to the dubious amassing of increasingly ingenious nuclear and other weapons systems. We are, as the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council stressed, for a strategy of mutual security, because only this can avert the threatening nuclear inferno. Following the Reykjavik meeting, the elimination of the nuclear arsenals has come to the fore in Europe. Last week Erich Honecker called for movement to be brought into this very question. The GDR -- mindful of its responsibility on the sensitive dividing line between the two military pacts -- has also submitted its own initiatives for helping to reduce military confrontation in the heart of Europe."

Oskar Fischer pointed to the proposals for establishing a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in Central Europe and in this connection welcomed the consultations on questions of chemical weapons that have begun between the GDR and Belgium.

Fischer News Conference

LD272117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Brussels, 27 Nov (ADN) -- "The GDR is following a strategy of mutual security, because only this can avert a nuclear inferno from our continent and from the world. To have agreed basically on this with my Belgian partners in the talks is I believe, the most important result of my visit." This was said by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a news conference in Brussels today at the end of his 2-day official visit to Belgium which, as he said, had continued the regular political dialogue between the two countries.

This corresponded to a mutual need issuing from concern over the course of international developments and from disquiet over the continuing arms race and the growing threat of nuclear war.

Reykjavik made it clear how tangible the chance was and is to reach concrete agreements on the drastic reduction of nuclear weapons of all kinds. "I am glad to be able to note that my Belgian partners in the talks also share my view that everything must be done so that what emerged in Reykjavik can become reality after all."

The talks brought agreement in the assessment of the possibilities and the necessity of contributing to greater predictability, detente, and security through one's own initiatives. We welcomed the decision of the Belgian Government to support the Geneva negotiations with a moratorium on the further deployment of cruise missiles in Belgium from the end of 1987. All Belgian partners in the talks praised the GDR's readiness in the event of the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, also to reverse the deployment of short-range nuclear missiles on GDR territory.

On the second day of his visit, Oskar Fischer met Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Belgian Communist Party. Today, he was also a guest at the Cockerill Sambre metallurgical concern in Liege Chertal, where he viewed a continuous casting plant and a hot rolling mill.

This evening Oskar Fischer gave a cocktail party, to which he invited his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindemans.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR'S NIKONOV

LD261613 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1153 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the CPSU Central Committee Secretary Viktor Nikonov on Wednesday. The Soviet guest, who leads a CPSU Central Committee delegation, conveyed fraternal greetings from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, which were most cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The focus of the friendly talk was the way in which the SED and CPSU could contribute on the basis of the recent meeting of general secretaries and first secretaries of the CEMA fraternal countries to making peace more secure in the world through the further strengthening of socialism in the fraternal countries.

Speaking about the decisions of the 11th party congress and the results of the third session of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker explained the SED's strategy and tactics in the further development of advanced socialist society. Here he emphasized in particular the efforts of the party aimed at the steady fulfillment of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy which found a broad response and support for highest performances among the working people.

With reference to the far-reaching results of his meeting with Mikhail Grobachev, Erich Honecker emphasized that the SED and the whole population of the GDR viewed the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR as a fundamental revolutionary gain and as a decisive guarantee for the further successful progress of the GDR.

The policy of safeguarding peace, of disarmament, and of avoiding a nuclear inferno, championed by the CPSU and its general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev and demonstrated again before the eyes of the world in Reykjavik, was and is seen by the SED as the correct way to a secure peace. It supports this policy with all its strength and is making its own active contribution to help it succeed. In this spirit, Erich Honecker emphasized, the further development of advanced socialist society and the struggle, full of initiative, for safeguarding peace determine in their inter-connection for the content and form of the SED's work.

Viktor Nikonov briefed Erich Honecker about the state of fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He said that the strategy of speeding up the socioeconomic development of Soviet society and the measures taken to this end this year had already resulted in increasing the dynamic of national economic development of the country, particularly the agro-industrial complex.

Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, CPSU Central Committee member and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, took part in the talk.

USSR Delegates Visit Institute

LD280037 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Viktor Nikonov today visited the Socialist Industrial Economy Institute of the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences at Boehlitz-Ehrenberg. The guests were briefed on the implementation of modern computer technology in the agricultural sector. In the afternoon, the deputation is to visit cooperative farmers in the Querfurt Kreis.

HONECKER SWEARS IN NEW COUNCIL OF STATE MEMBER

LD280527 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN) -- In accordance with Article 79, Paragraph 4 of the constitution, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, today swore in Dr Engineer Hans-Joachim Lauck, the new member of the Council of Ministers elected by the People's Chamber. Erich Honecker congratulated him sincerely on his election, in the name of the GDR Council of State, and wished him much success in his position of responsibility.

Present at the ceremony were Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hienz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; and Dr Kurt Kleinert, state secretary and director of the secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

RADIO TECHNOLOGY FOR USSR -- The Berlin-Koepenick Radio Technology Enterprise will supply the Soviet state railways with a newly developed shortwave radio station that will be mass-produced as of 1987. The enterprise, with its 4,000 employees, has fulfilled this year's export commitments and produced industrial goods worth M2 million in excess of the plan. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 25 Nov 86 DW]

JENA UNIVERSITY TECHNOLOGY CENTER -- The development of Jena into a high-technology center was discussed today at a meeting of the Friedrich-Schiller University Social Council. Cooperation of the university with combines and enterprises as well as various state and social institutions is of particular interest. Professor Willi Matthiess, director of organization at the Zeiss Combine, said that cooperation of science and production requires in particular the workers' creativeness. Jena University is expanding cooperation with production partners on the basis of more than 90 contracts with industry. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 24 Nov 86 DW]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIALS ASSESS ECONOMY

LD211210 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 20 Nov 86

["News Background" program on Hungarian economic issues presented by Akos Mester with panelists Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee Economic Policy Department; Tamas Beck, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Economic Policy Committee and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; and Frigyes Berecz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and managing director of the Hungarian Telecommunication Enterprise, BHG; -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Mester] In my hands is the finished proof of NEPSZABADSAG which will appear tomorrow. On its first page is the communique of the Central Committee's session. Obviously, in today's broadcast of "News Background" we shall go over the economic topics which were discussed at the Central Committee session. Our guests in the studio are Laszlo Ballai, head of the Economic Policy Department of the Central Committee; Tamas Beck, member of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central Committee and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; and Frigyes Berecz, member of the Central Committee and managing-director of BHG. I think that first perhaps we ought to discuss how the Central Committee evaluated the economic development of the past 2 years. How has the implementation of the Congress resolutions taken shape?

[Ballai] Alongside a [words indistinct] on results and problems, from among our results the Central Committee described as significant the development of the society's democracy, socialist democracy, the growth of self-government in social life, the development of the economic mechanism. The country has grown in these 2 years. Together with the population's investments, we have invested 500 billion forints. Some 150,000 dwellings have been built in 2 years; they have 20 percent more floorspace than pleviously built houses. The population purchased 200,000 cars, 300,000 television sets -- mainly color ones -- it saved 53 billion forints, and it purchased 7 billion forints from the new bond-form. Therefore, there has been growth in these years. The problem stems from our having increased consumption more than production. Again, our outlays, international obligations, investments, and personal consumption alike exceeded the growth of incomes.

[Mester] Now, concretely, the expected economic development in the past period -- that is, last year and this year, did not, in fact, take place. Is that no so? What we hoped for, what we would have liked -- we ought to go over the causes that played a part in this.

[Ballai] The problem is that in development we did not achieve, in scale, our goals set out in the plan. National income decreased last year; this year it is growing somewhat. Objectives causes and subjective causes, depending on us, play a role. No matter how repetitious it appears to be from among the objective causes, the external circumstances and the shaping of the international markets must be mentioned. Price losses again were considerable in the case of food, wheat, corn, heavy chemical industry products, and aluminum products. More could still be listed. We were able to sell them 35-50 percent more cheaply. For this reason, the country has had an annual revenue loss of some $400-500 million. That has further increased the country's debts.

[Mester] I just wanted to say, regarding the causes depending on us, is the issue at hand the weakness of our own work?

[Ballai] In the group of causes depending on us, the issues at hand are the weaknesses in our work -- in management work, organization work, and here and there in work discipline, there are overlaps and inconsistencies too. We must considerably improve this.

[Mester] In fact, there are problems in enterprise work. We can not be satisfied with the work of the enterprises, I believe, and perhaps one of the factors among these that cannot be disregarded is that the enterprises very often want to avail themselves of greater profits not with more efficient work, but with other things, for example: with price increases, or, let us say, they ask for state support. Well, these are old topics. Why are we not getting from A to B?

[Beck] I believe that there are many reasons that can be raised, and certainly enterprise work can be made to be more efficient, but I believe that it is more complicated and elaborate issue. The output of society is low. I believe that is one of the reasons. Enterprise output is included in that, and it can be attributed to very many things; there are management problems here, which hit the peak in the regulator system. There are problems in the degree of organization, which Comrade Ballai has already mentioned. In any case, during the debate, the Centra Committee dealt with these issues very profoundly and very thoroughly, and Comrade Havasi, in his verbal supplement to the written report, analyzed these issues.

[Mester] It has already been mentioned several times, as far as I remember -- in this program too -- and as far as I am informed, at the present session of the Central Committee, at very many places, they are forbearing in a characteristic manner vis-a-vis those who do not fulfill their obligations. Does not precisely what you just mentioned, the lack of organization, or, let us say, the lack of working conditions, very often play a part in this? These can very easily be used as an excuse: I do not finish the work, because, unfortunately, the work is badly organized -- it does not depend on me.

[Beck] Such things occur, and it also occurrs that we do not willingly undertake conflicts. So if a works engineer goes through the plant, then he can show two kinds of conduct. For every error he sees, he can speak to those concerned, but he also can go through and just say: How are you, or What's new? Now, in order for there really to be the required mentality and the required form of conduct, it (?is a problem) of direction, organization, enterprise management, or factory management.

[Mester] of the things you have listed, what would you as enterprise managing director emphasize?

[Beck] I find that both kinds of lack of organization have an equal (?effect) on the national economy, and unfortunately each strengthens the effect of the other. There is the lack of organization on the national economic scale and there is also that which exists within an enterprise. By lack of organization on the national economic scale I mean that every enterprise is dependent on the deliveries of a large number of other enterprises; it works jointly with several other enterprises, and these processes do not strengthen one another. Forces that would change the tractive forces into forces of thrust, such as those that function in a healthy economy, do not function in the national economy.

To a certain extent these ferment and bring to the fore the lack of organization that exists within an enterprise, and to a certain extent even conceal it. Within enterprises it is easy to say, nowadays, because of the lack of organization, that the reason we do not continuously work today is because there is not enough material. If organization at the national economy level were better, then the enterprises would have to turn inward much more and deal with their own organization.

[Mester] Now then, what is the situation with those enterprises that do not work effectively enough? I think that earlier, or perhaps I could say up until now even, there was a view which held that if an enterprise that does not work effectively closes down, let us say, then, well, it is not such a great loss; on the contrary, we might even say it is pure gain. At the same time, however, it would seem that now a different outlook is beginning to gain momentum, because we want to elaborate a program for the promotion of the work of enterprises of low effectiveness. Now, if that is so, then what has changed here? Has our point of view changed or has our concept?

[Berecz] I think our point of view has not changed because the economic policy very correctly places great stress on selective export-oriented development. However, while there exist about 100 government decisions and decrees for development, there are barely one or two for de-development [visszafejlesztes] and in fact I do not know whether there are any decree packages at all that apply to this.

[Mester] And what do you ascribe this to, if I may ask?

[Berecz] This is an entirely new problem is socialist economy, this de-development. And this represents a big problem in the whole world, because de-development is, first of all, costly. We only discovered this lately. We closed down two small ore mines, and the shutdown cost 400 million forints. These werre Rudabanya and Gyoengyoesoroszi, their recultivation, there (?shoring-up) and so on.

[Mester] What you say surprises me, but I wonder if it also surprised the experts at the time, that it cost such a lot of moeny.

[Berecz] I do not know if it surprised them; I imagine that the mine engineers were not surprised. But I suppose that the planners might have been surprised. Now then, with the de-development another series of problems came to the surface. If we stop something..It is true, is it not, that this to some extent vulgar slang has entered the economy, namely that we should not make what is not economical. Well, if we put this into effect, then with this we would bring about a shortage economy in our country that has never existed before. Because how can we replace those things we do not manufacture economically? Only from imports. It is not likely that they could be obtained in greater volume from capitalist sources. In the socialist respect, what is not economic for us is not economical for our friends, either. So then, to what should we compare uneconomical production? We have to compare it not to our own uneconomical production but to the efficiency of imports. And another series of issues of this type has emerged, which we are now facing. Even economic science owes us something in this regard, because it has not yet provided a manageable model or manageable methods for de-development.'

[Beck] I think there is a very simple, natural, and human reasons why there are so many directives to develop this or that enterprise, or this or that branch, and there are very few that come out in favor of de-development. It is a much more popular task to say to an enterprise community: you are working extremely well, you will get more money so that you can work even better. But for a long time this was not even a viewpoint in the building of our society, and one has to understand that supply had priority. Today efficiency is a more important subject and in recent years it came on the agenda that we should put a stop to the causes of economic losses in the national economy. We industrialists also find that the first few steps were not fortunate. In the beginning we tried to terminate the enterprises; now even the Central Committee, and the leadership of industry too, intend to endeavor to terminate not the loss-producing enterprises as a whole but the causes which lead to these losses. In the overwhelming majority of cases there is a need for those products that are made today by loss-making enterprises, or those which seem to be loss-making, according to present-day assessment and regulation.

[Mester] So, if I understand correctly, de-development has to be planned too. Is that right?

[Ballai] May I come in here? This year there have been significant decision for clamping down at the administrative level on activities that have low effectiveness, and are insufficiently economical. Let us think of the elimination of the insufficiently economical, insufficiently modern, productions of metallurgy, coal mining, overground construction, and the meat industry. And at the same time, let us think of the increase of the proportion of modern, economical products within these branches. Therefore, those activities must and can be eliminated first and foremost which are not sufficiently profitable, which do not achieve a sufficient revenue on their resources, and other activities must replace them. If this does not succeed, then their activity must be stopped. I agree with what Comrade Beck and Comrade Berecz said before me, that this is a complex matter, becuse there is a need for the products; otherwise, the necessary demand must be satisified in their place by imports.

[Mester] Now, if I understand this correctly, then the decisionmaking process also be a little more complex, more complicated, than it has previously been; because then the single guiding principle will not be that an enterprise functions effectively or functions uneconomically. Because it may well function uneconomically, but be we cannot permit ourselves to liquidate it. That is so, is it not? And then we will have to think up something else. So, what this also means is that we will have to differentiate between enterprises, too. But we have such age-old problems on the whole with this differentiation. Let us just think that for a long, long time we have been unable to differentiate even in incomes; though we have been saying for such a long time that we should. We do not differentiate the incomes on the basis of the performance offered. There are those who say that there is no real way to make big differentiations. How do you see this?

[Berecz] The present resolutin, decision, of the Central Committee confirms the consolidation of not only the need for differentiation but also of its practice. It guarantees better chances and possibilities for enterprises which work well, effectively, profitably, already within the framework of the next year's plan, with the methods of regulation, of taxation, credit, the system of competition; also it gurantees this for the enterprise collectives in development, technical developments, and in the increase of personal incomes.

[Mester] Up until now if one said that the way to differentiate really well would be if the wages could move not only upward but also downward, up until now it has always seemed like a joke. My suspicion is that in the future, this will not be a joke by any means.

[Berecz] In actual fact I think that it has also happened up until now that wages went downward, too, if we take the real wages. Since every enterprise where the nominal value of wage increases in a given year did not attain the average increase, then in fact the real wages went down. And as far as I know at least one third of industrial enterprises belong in this group.

[Mester] So can the wages go down, too?

[Berecz] The real wages can slide downward, in the (? cause of their economic management). The requirement for next year, in the interest of the better realization of the practice, is that, for example, loss-making enterprises, enterprises without working capital, can maintain the level of their wages fund of the present year, and can increase the remunerations of certain workers who provide a good performance through a reduction in numbers, the redeployment of workers. If there is no scope for achieving this, then the earnings, the wages, must also fall.

[Mester] The redeployment of the work force is an entirely clear action; it has been discussed so much that there is no need to go into details here. However, what is a reduction in numbers? Could it happen that an enterprise -- let's call a spade a spade, will send its workers into the streets?

[Berecz] In principle this is quite possible. In fact, it could happen in practice as well. Sending them out into the streets is not what these words imply, however. Everyone can get three other jobs at any time. We have to be able to move away from the position where we have to ensure everyone the right to an income. It is not the right to one's income that we are ensuring but the right to work.

[Mester] And not to a specific post.

[Berecz] And not to a specific post, that is quite clear.

[Mester] I imagine external trade was also discussed at the Central Committee session. Obviously this included the ways in which we want to change, improve, our cooperation with the CEMA countries.

[Berecz] Oh Yes, this was discussed. The brief communique that will appear tomorrow also contains information regarding this. What is involved is that during the past 1 and 1/2 years, high-level meetings aimed at the deepening and acceleration of the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation of the socialist countries have become more frequent. Most recently, this topic was discussed at the CEMA conference in Bucharest; it was also an important topic at the meeting of the general secretaries of the CEMA countries.

[Mester] Is there a need for a new concept for the coordination of the particular interests of the CEMA countries? Or is it the case that what is needed is not a new concept but a different system of cooperation?

[Berecz] I believe that the concepts have developed at the congresses of the leading parties of the socialist countries; the standpoints that were coordinated at the 1984 high-level economic conference contain a suitable concept; furthermore, at the conference held in December 1985 a complex program for technological and scientific cooperation until the year 2000 was approved. At the Bucharest session the first results were evaluated and further tasks were determined.

On the other hand, in order to accelerate development, it is necessary for us to be able to accelerate the system of instruments of the implementation, including the mechanism-like elements as well Let me mention that it is a cause for optimism that the head of the Soviet Government and the head of the Hungarian Government, Cormades Ryzhkov and Lazar, signed a framework agreement at the Bucharest CEMA session concerning direct links between the enterprises and cooperation between the enterprises in the area of a scientific-technological development, in order to accelerate it and to make this acceleration more dynamic.

[Mester] Now, regarding our trade with the capitalist countries, what can be expected for 1987?

[Berecz] Let me return to the earlier topic for just one more sentence. I think that the expansion of the scope for direct cooperation between the enterprises will greatly strengthen CEMA cooperation, will make it much more dynamic, because this will certainly act as a force for acceleration. You have asked me about capitalist trade. Well, I think that world trade has once again reached the maximum level that it attained in 1981. This was something in the region of $4 billion. However, the Hungarian economy does not automatically benefit from this. The Hungarian economy will only gain an additional benefit from this if we can make progress in the spheres of efficiency, quality, service, packaging, and all those things which we are constantly talking about. In other words, the fact that world trade is growing independently from us will not benefit us unless we adjust to it much better, more actively, and in terms of quality.

[Mester] This, however, requires certain conditions to be present.

[Berecz] There are many conditions for us to be able to adjust to the demands of the world market. I think that the overwhelming majority of these conditions relate to inside the enterprises. I regard technological development as the most important condition. However, technological development has its own preconditions: first of all, a sufficient number of suitable engineers; staff supporting these engineers, as well as technical planning systems aiding them; and very efficient financial incentives, which orientate the technological developments within the enterprise in the right direction.

[Mester] If you do not mind, though my function is mainly to ask questions, I would like to add here a higher level of work culture and work morals. I think without these it cannot be expected that the quality of our work will attain the level that will enable us to sell it in any market.

[Beck] Work culture is a consequence of technological development; after all, the level of work culture is largely determined by the means of technology, examination, and control, and these in turn are determined by technological development.

It is necessary for these that there should be resources at the disposal of the enterprise out of which the enterprise can build up both technological development and the connected investments, which create the conditions of the work culture.

[Ballai] We must be able to improve, to make our products more competitive with which we want to appear in the world market, which we want to sell in the capitalist markets. From next year onwards, we cannot allow our foreign trade to not improve. Unfortunately, this year an import surplus has developed; by the end of October, for example, our dollar-accounted exports increased by only 1.3 percent, while our imports increased by almost 17 percent. This also provides the basis for fulfilling the export requirements for next year. However, the regulating activity is endeavoring through various means to facilitate, and provide incentives for the achievement of a positive balance in our convertible trade as well. It is a requirement to achieve a significant change as compared to the current year.

[Mester] Technological development is a condition even in the sphere of imports. After all, the goal of technological development is not only to help us achieve successes in the sphere of exporting but also the substitution of imports.

[Beck] At the Central Committee session the minister of foreign trade said that 70 percent of the exports complaints derived from minor carelessness. I think this is absolutely correct. Getting rid of these is the task of the managers of the enterprises.

[Mester] I very much hope that all those who are now watching us and listening to us are very much aware that what we are now talking about is nothing but the future development of our living standard. Is that so? Well, the stabilization of the standard of living of 1985-1986 is the goal for 1987, going hand-in-hand with a modest improvement in the circumstances of life. But is it possible to improve the circumstances of life when the standard of living is not rising?

[Beck] Yes, it is possible and necessary. Let me first of all return to 1985-86. As I have said, once again we consumed more than we produced. This manifested itself in the standard of living as well, in consumption by the population, real incomes and real wages as well. Taking our capacity and realities into consideration, in 1987 all we can do is to preserve the consumption and real income that we have attained, with an improving, satisfactory choice of goods. After all, apart from one or two goods, the supply could not have been described as poor this year either. This must not only be preserved but modestly improved even further.

On the other hand, there is scope for modest improvements in several areas of the circumstances of work and life. The draft plan expects the completion of the construction of 55,000 personally owned dwellings, 6-7,000 state-owned apartments, which comes to over 60,000; that the receiving capacity of the health service will also expand, first and foremost by giving greater priority in the sphere of health provisions to prevention and the supply of instruments; schools will be expanded, and, just as we carried out the renovation of many cultural institutions last year and this year, this process will continue.

[Mester] In fact, you have begun to talk about what can be expected and I suspect that anyone in my place would ask what will happen regarding personal income tax and how will prices develop. Were these two topics discussed at the Central Committee session?

[Beck] Well, regarding prices, we must maintain the policy of imposing restrictions, both as regards the growth in producer prices and in consumer prices. The practice of creating or to a large extent creating the equilibrium between purchasing power and the stock of goods available through price increases cannot be pursued further because this is something that extends to everyone, detrimentally affecting those who gain their incomes through good performance, as well as those who have no way of counterbalancing higher prices by extra income, or who cannot make up the shortfalls resulting from the price increases by changing the structure of their consumption.

[Mester] And what about personal income tax?

[Beck] As regards the income tax, preparatory work is on the way, rather intensively; it is being coordinated with the taxation of enterprises, though the two are not closely related. With the preparation of the taxation of personal incomes, our goal is that the incomes gained during the working hours proper should not be harmed and that it should not have a detrimental effect on economic performance in any area.

[Mester] Well, since we are talking about the activities in the working hours proper, it is my impression that public opinion is concerned about the possibility that the central concept might change as regards supplementary, subsidiary activities. Is this concern justified?

[Beck] I think that it is more a matter of ensuring that in the secondary economy, that is, in the sphere of the economic small collectives and the enterprise economic small collectives, the remunerations should be in line with performance. There has been a certain slip in this sphere: What we were hoping for was that the first economy would acquire the performance of the second economy. However, it seems that this might be happening the other way around. There are many examples of this. Consequently, the government motivates the possibilities in the second economy which are proportionate with performance; there is no question of doing away with this, what is involved is that the conditions will be made stricter to some extent.

It is not decided as yet, however, how to do this. Thus, it has not yet been decided whether income tax should be raised in the sphere of the enterprise economic small collectives or whether in 1987 there will be a certain freezing as compared to 1986. There is a third alternative: If an enterprise increases or keeps its performance level, while reducing the sums paid to the enterprise small collectives, it could receive tax concessions. There are the three alternatives under consideration; there is no final decision yet.

[Berecz] I think that public opinion has two faces regarding this question. The part of it that is interested in the continued existence of the second economy, that is, those who derive an income from it, are concerned that restrictions might be placed on it, while another side of public opinion, and in my experience the larger part, is irritated by the large incomes achieved in this sphere. I think that this is where we have to create order. We have to continue to help, to provide the conditions for the operation of everything that is healthy in the second economy, everything that provides new values, services, that helps the work of the enterprises; it must be ensured that these become part of the processes of the economy to the fullest extent -- but our society must take action against incomes gained through sharp practices.

[Ballai] Permit me to say something in connection with this topic. Stricter requirements must be made as regards the incomes at enterprises and cooperatives, also in terms of the main jobs; incomes must be more proportional with performance. This is needed also in the case of the enterprise economic small collectives, as well as in the private sector, companies, small enterprises: there is a need for every activity which is useful to the economy and society, this has been reaffirmed in the present resolution of the Central Committee, but the adjustment between the sectors must take place.

[Mester] And when will the long-term issues of economic development be discussed by the Central Committee?

[Ballai] The present resolution of the Central Committee was brought in in unity within the framework of a thorough debate and following thorough preparations. It can represent a significant step towards the implementation of the economic policy program determined at the 13th congress and of the targets embodied in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Naturally, it is probable that this work will get under way and will succeed if the same unity is manifested in the party, in the economic organizations and among the workers. However, the Central Committee has decided that around the middle of next year it will return to working out long-term tasks, those that will determine this 5-year period even more precisely. At the same time it will verify the implementation of the present resolution.

[Mester] Thank you very much.

USSR'S SILAYEV ARRIVES FOR NUCLEAR POWER TALKS

LD280509 Budapest MTI in English 1945 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 27 (MTI) -- Invited by Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Ivan Silayev, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, arrived in Hungary Thursday.

In the course of talks the parties agreed on the establishment of a new, modern process of control and safety systems for nuclear power stations. Joint research-development working groups will be set up, and some 20 Hungarian institutes and enterprises are to take part in the cooperation programme. The parties also discussed the development possibilities of new technologies and programmable production systems. In that framework an opportunity for setting up a joint venture to develop electronic equipment will be provided. Talks also included the delivery of Hungarian machine tool producing equipment for the Soviet car industry.

PRC CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED

LD271923 Warsaw PAP in English 1227 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 27 -- Poland and China signed a detailed programme of cultural cooperation for 1987-1988, based on the respective agreement signed during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to China, First Deputy Minister of Culture and Art Waclaw Janas told PAP.

The cooperation will cover literature, publishing activities, fine arts, music, ballet, artistic education, creative unions, filmmaking and other fields of culture, as well as direct contacts between the ministries concerned.

Janas specifically referred to next year's Polish tour by the student symphony orchestra of China's central musical conservatory, to be reciprocated by concerts in Beijing and Shanghai by this country's national philharmonic ensemble a year later.

He also quoted exhibitions of Chinese paintings and Polish posters scheduled for next year, exchange in the next two years of delegations and study groups representing ballet, theatre, publishing houses, writers, realization of documentaries in each of the two countries by the other country's filmmakers next year, and week-long shows of Polish and Chinese films in 1987 and 1988, respectively.

The program does not rule out other forms of cooperation, nor does it restrict bilateral contacts to respective provisions, Janas said, quoting as an example the willingness of the Chinese side to take account of the Polish proposal to increase the annual number of artistic grants from 20 to 35.

In another development, the Polish and Chinese Academies of Sciences signed a cooperation agreement providing for exchange of researchers with an eye to joint studies, consultations and upgrading qualifications, among other goals. The two bodies will also be exchanging information and scientific documentation.

The agreement, signed for an unlimited duration, can be renounced after every five years of its being in force and will be implemented in tune with two-year plans for scientific cooperation, the first one starting as of next year.

OPZZ CONGRESS OPENS IN WARSAW 27 NOVEMBER

Miodowicz Reads Report

LD271224 Warsaw PAP in English 0934 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 27 -- The congress of Polish Reborn Trade Unions started here today in tune with a resolution adopted yesterday by the 2nd assembly of the OPZZ All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions which transformed the assembly into the congress.

The meeting was inaugurated with a programmatic report of the OPZZ Council.

The congress started at 9.00 hrs. Trade unionists gave a cordial welcome to members of Poland's top authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski, Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, and Jan Dobraczynski.

OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz greeted guests to the congress, including more than forty foreign delegations.

Alfred Miodowicz, who read the programmatic report, said that after a little more than four years since the passing of the trade union law trade unionists could be proud with the outcome of their work and that the movement was integrated in political and programmatic terms.

"What we are going to start after the present congress will be a continuation of yesterday and today. The Polish trade union movement will be changing, although it will remain the same, as the same will be the principles determining its identity," he said.

Among the fundamental goals of the movement he pointed to ensuring social security for all working people and their families and to creating development conditions for every employee. "Trade unions exist to struggle for practical implementation of the basic principle of socialist justice: The more you give to society, the more you should get," said Miodowicz.

Continuing his programmatic speech, Alfred Miodowicz said that the unions are firmly in favour of the independence and self-management of enterprises.

Miodowicz argued against the charge that the trade unions assumed a too-demanding attitude and said "our basic demands include a better economy, a better organized and better managed one. We understand the economic realities of our country but we cannot accept that the worker must pay for the crisis, while profiteers make fortunes at his cost, and that employees must pay for the indolence of their employer.

"A new social agreement is necessary. A basis for it is provided by the law on collective contracts which envisages the signing of factory agreements. A general social agreement, as would be signed by the government and the OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions) could push forward many important social-economic issues," he said.

Miodowicz also said that many questions raised in Bytom have been solved only in part. Bureaucracy and incompetence were the major obstacle.

Jaruzelski Addresses Congress

LD271621 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1146 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to the OPZZ Congress in the congress hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Today, Poland is looking at this hall, as are our friends and enemies home and abroad. [paragraph continues]

For some this is a cause for satisfaction, for others a proof of painful defeat, but everybody sees and hears that the independent and self-governing trade union movement has been a many-million reality, the largest class organization of our country's working people, one of the strong pillars of the PPR. On this day, so important for us all, in the name of the party Central Committee and of the supreme state authorities I cordially greet the delegates to the congress, and I wish you, dear comrades and citizens, fruitful debates. [applause]

I greet all Polish trade unionists, wishing them successes in living and working for the good of the country and the nation. With particular respect I address the pioneers of the reborn trade union movement, those who have bravely and far-sightedly undertaken the toil of its reconstruction. It has been emerging in the struggle, and this is why it constitutes a valuable plane of accord and cooperation of people, who make their living with their own work, who come from various trade union backgrounds, and who have different outlooks on life. It has emerged not from the unity written in advance, but from different voices with a common denominator, and from the conviction that independent and self-governing trade unions are of great importance for the working class and the working people, that faithful to the slogan -- socialism-yes, distortions-no -- they are one of the most reliable advocates and guarantors of socialist renewal, that they are a great army of people of everyday toil, producers and managers of the national well-being, the principle force of the socialist state, that they are a Polish branch of the international working world, the trade union movement, and the forces of progress and peace.

In a dozen or so days the fifth anniversary of the introduction of martial law will fall. This dramatic moment is deeply rooted in our common memory. Then, the fate of Poland was in the balance. In the past years we have trodden a thorny path. The attack against the socialist state continued on the internal and external fronts. There were attempts to make us surrender by famine and by cold, by restrictions and a boycott to force us to go down on our knees. When the fever dropped, new methods were used. There was always enough of foreign currency, airwaves, generous rewards, and grotesque laurels.

We have survived, we have not given in to pressure. We have made our real contribution to stabilization, and to the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world. Our sovereign Polish voice carries authority again. It resounds responsibly and credibly. It is heard with attention on all continents. This is the right moment for expressing the deepest respect to all people of honest work, who have given a clear proof that when the homeland is in need we are able to pass over existing conflicts and divisions and that no one can count on a battle against socialism to the last Pole in our country. [applause]

We thank the Polish working class, peasants, technical intelligentsia, and the creators of science and culture for this. I thank you, that you have trusted a Polish soldier, that you have appreciated our party's intentions and its credibility in the implementation of the socialist renewal, its will to perform a leading role in the authentic ties with the masses, with the feeling of servitude toward the working class, the working people and the nation. We have merged from a deep breakdown and a move forward has begun. There have been many changes for the better during these years in Poland: We have achieved a lot, even a great deal for society, while at the same time being subjected to so many hard tests.

But this is not enough when confronting the present state of affairs with public expectations, needs, and hopes, particularly in the economic and material sphere. The scale of the progress achieved and most of all its effects on society, is not enough. Statistics dealing with material conditions of society tell a general truth, but particular truths are more complex. National averages tell a lot, but they do not explain everything. They carry a less different picture of life than its segment which a citizen is facing.

We are aware of the continuing inflation in Poland and we are aware that shortages occur and that even ordinary poverty occurs too. The fact that a part of society lives in difficult conditions is a moral burden of our workers' party which considers the human good and the good of the working people as its supreme goal. In this situation it is the special duty of the current working generation to provide conditions for development for the numbers of children and young people, which are growing at a record pace, and at the same time to provide for a decent existence for pensioners and the veterans of combat and work.

A question arises: Why do we acutely notice these difficulties and delays more and more? Simply because the background against which we are making our social observations has changed. There is a different thinking about the economy when there is only vinegar available from the shops, to when goods are available and the supply is gradually improving. One thinks differently when one hears: censored telephone conversations [recording played on the telephone during martial law] on the telephone, to when in the mass media, and at various public occasions, debates flourish on the hitherto unthinkable range and degree of controversy. For years now I have been stating in public that there will not be, and there cannot be, a lightning-fast victory in the economy. This is caused by the burden of various historical backlogs and by results of economic errors and the tempestuous nature of past events.

These are the difficulties which should be recognized and understood by everyone, irrespective of what they think. It used to be that we spent most of our credit on food and we lived above our means. Today one cannot eat more than possible, but one can oversleep the chance of acceleration if one tolerates various nonsenses, wastefulness, poor organization and poor discipline at work. This kind of internal debt which we have incurred against ourselves can be repaid by us without asking for an extension of credit terms. After all, nobody will do it for us, we can only do it for ourselves by joint, well organized and conscientious effort.

The point is to walk on solid ground, to beware of self-satisfaction, to count on one's own strength, to refuse to be pushed to positions of resignation and catastrophe. I often quote my military recollections and metaphors. On the war front, various dangerous situations frequently occur. I personally saw many times that people behave in two ways: some panic, make nervous, thoughtless moves, complain of ill fate, and call on supernatural forces for help, while the others take hold of themselves, think coldly and logically, and look for a rational way out -- this usually consists of some activity and attack. Only such people can win. This is the very kind of people that Poland needs most of all, and Poland has more and more of them.

In many work enterprises and in local communities, more and more useful initiatives are being taken up. Many managements, party organizations, trade union organizations, and workers councils are guided by the principle of efficiency, are implementing scientific and technological progress, and are undertaking thoughful and energetic actions. This is proof that the existing possibilities can be used in a bolder and more effective manner. The economic laws work ruthlessly. Whoever refuses to acknowledge them today will have to do it tomorrow, but at double the price. Once upon a time, at the dawn of economic reform, people thought that its mechanisms would be some kind of a self-propelled mechanism and that would quickly bring miraculous effects.

However, there was a collision with a great many barriers, the restrictions for one thing, whose extent no one could calculate. There was no lack of subjective factors either, for every mechanism is created and serviced by human beings. One person does it well and conscientiously and there are visible results from this; another does it badly, taking the path of least resistance, which yields a partial result or else one which is the opposite of what was intended. That is just how it is with the reform. We are currently talking about its second stage. One should not count on it being automatic either; however, one should count on the effectiveness of the undertakings entered upon, on strict economic rules, on the consistent implementation of the assumptions indicated by the 10th congress.

Forgive me, esteemed comrade delegates, if I do not go into economic problems at greater length, problems which are indeed decisive for the future of our state, for working people, for the nation: It is, however, impossible in a relatively short speech of welcome. The speech by Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will be more specific in this regard; but we are counting above all on the Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. It is there that we intend to look at economic tasks in an aggressive way, taking into account the prospects for socialist integration, for which the recent Moscow summit has been an important impetus. We in particular intend to define the directions and methods of the second stage of the reform; to propose the social form of discussion and consultations on it. We will utilize the fruit of your congress to the maximum degree here.

I therefore appeal for suggestions and proposals, but above all for trade union involvement, a valuable announcement of which we have found in the program report delivered today. There are a lot of problems and a lot of questions on what is needed and what should be done. The number of answers, how to do it, and with what, are considerably smaller. The solutions, however, must be found. It is absolutely possible if we utilize the existing vast reserves. It can be better in Poland; it has to be better.

Esteemed delegates, the existence of the self-governing and independent trade unions is not a temporary and passing matter. This is a permanent doctrinal solution arising from the deepest essence of socialism as understood by Lenin. Our own experiences also make the case for it. We know from the past the disastrous effects of both limiting union rights, having them under command, and depriving them of their own say, and on the other hand, of making them an antisocialist machine leading to anarchy, paralysis of the economy, and the dismantling of the state organism. We have become convinced that deformations in the trade union movement unavoidably contribute to the weakening of the country's whole socioeconomic structure. Thus, the strong socialist trade unions, the greatest class organization of working people, is the indispensable stabilizer of the people's state. [applause]

Clear identity and wide powers for the trade union movement is an inviolable element of the line adopted at the ninth and confirmed and developed at our party's tenth congress.

It is synchronous with the reconstruction initiated by the CPSU, at its 27th congress; with the searches being undertaken by other socialist countries. It is an expression of the dialectic unity of the general principles of the construction of socialism and our Polish conditions and experiences.

The permanence of the strong standing of the unions is built today not on a word of honor, not only on our subjective will. The innovatory statutory regulations are their powerful foundation, as are the principles unambiguously set out in the long-term PZPR program.

Comrade Zdzislaw (?Cywik) helped me out by recalling the declaration I made in the Sejm in January 1982. Indeed, at that time we were already profoundly convinced that the trade union movement could not and would not be either an extension of the administration or an antisocialist political groupting; that the socialist authorities needed a real partner, who would tell the truth to one's face; who would criticize, even protest, but who would take upon oneself the weight of responsibility, too. That is just how it is. Two exceptionally important characteristics of the trade union movement have already taken shape today: authentic characteristics, because it determinedly, boldly, and in a principled manner defends and represents worker and employee interests. It is also mature because it has a sense of responsiblity to the state and to socialism.

The trade unions also represent a wide social movement, an inalienable link within socialist democracy. Their voice is loudly heard. It must play a significant part in all matters and decisions of importance for the working class and the working people. No one can replace the unions in the organic, daily work. In this area, trade union organizations should vigorously solve the various social, cultural, and training problems and there are more than enough of them. I come face to face with them personally in workplaces, which are still the scene of so many irritating instances of neglect, affecting health and safety at work, canteens and cloakrooms, clubs and reading rooms. After all, it is precisely in this area, and in a most direct way, that the culture of relations between people is reflected, that the attitude toward man's requirements is mirrored.

It is a duty of party organizations at all levels, state and economic bodies to listen attentively to what the unions have to say and to regard it with all due seriousness and consideration. It is with this thought in mind that I harp back to our meetings in the Baildon Steelworks and the Nowotoko Works; to last year's OPZZ Council meeting: to numerous forms of direct contact among members of party and government leadership on the one hand and trade unionists on the other; to Comrade Alfred Miodowicz's participation in the work of the Politburo -- he sets out the union viewpoint openly and authoritatively.

Today the party has a much deeper understanding of its role toward the union movement. It is the ideological and political inspiration issuing forth from the central committee and party organizations at all levels. It is, above all, the day-to-day attitude of the PZPR members active within the trade union ranks. The question of whether they are good workers, good trade unionists, and active within society is of crucial significance here.

We attach great importance to the simple, popular knowledge of living conditions. We know the cost of living and we know how dreadfully long one has to wait for an apartment -- as has already been pointed out so clearly from this rostrum today -- and how much time is taken up by lines and various difficulties in everyday life. We are aware that the working people are worried about the gap between those who simply care about social security and those who are aggressively striving for a social maximum at the cost of the rest.

I wish to emphasize with my full strength: It is the essential class duty of the party to care about the social justice and realization of a principle: from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work; to observe the social and moral norms of socialism. These are also the fundamental precepts of the trade union movement. We know how much there is still to be done, how many just causes are lost: each such lost cause is the party's lost cause, our joint lost cause.

We hope that our congress, in accordance with the line of the 10th congress, contributes to the struggle against everything which slows down inventiveness and progress, injures the feeling of justice and rule of law, and delays the realization of the material and humanistic goals of socialism. Today, when the major issues of the trade union model and statute have been resolved, it is most important frequently to test these original solutions in practice. Their correctness should be testified to by the effectiveness of trade union activity on the scale of the whole country, the life of society, and the economy as a whole. This should, above all, occur at work enterprises. Good examples are in the majority. But there are also signals -- including the assessments in today's report -- which indicate that the new mechanism here and there is still creaking and sometimes the sparks do fly. There is no shortage of mutual accusations: some claim that management is inefficient, others that work is done badly. It is necessary both to manage and to work well, always starting with oneself. Of course, most depends on the top. The attitude of the party and its leadership is, as I stressed once again at the 10th congress, clear: the higher the level, the more important the function, the greater the responsibility.

Arrogance, conceit, lack of respect for other people, regardless of who shows it, is a dangerous and nasty social diasease. Apart from everything else, it also signifies a lack of personal and political good manners. In a modern socialist state, it disqualifies anyone who has been entrusted with managing other people or representing them. We will not forget this in the cadre policy of the party, of the government and, I think, of the trade unions as well.

The party, the people's authority, must be sensitive to what people notice, what they think, what they want, and to what they will not agree. Today, our knowledge of this matter is considerably more profound than ever before. The whole, broad system of consultation, of discussion, of public opinion pools, is the great achievement of recent years; but it is still necessary to learn it and to improve it. There are still slip-ups of a bull-in-a-china-shop type; let me recall the circumstances of the return in the autumn of 1983 to the rationing of fats and, recently, the unfortunately programmed change in some statutory regulations. I would like to strongly stress here yet again the permanence of the stance of the party and state authorities on the standing of self-governments, their inviolable -- and what is more -- developmental role in the process of the functioning of the economy, in the system of socialist democracy.

One's justified arguments must be defended, but one's own infallibility must not. It is hard to dany that one can encounter signs of arrogance in more than one cell in the broadly-conceived administration; but neither dan one say with a clear conscience that it does not exist among trade unionists at all.

Bureaucratic deformations and excessive administration are criticized at union meetings. We can see these distortions very clearly and precisely. Present civilization, and life, with all its enormous complications, call for a variety of services. It is important that services function well and efficiently. Bureaucracy is not a synonym but a caricature of administration. Most of its links work well and effectively, and these features are proven true in the everyday experiences of citizens. The right time as well as the right conditions have come, however, to start effectively eliminating bureaucracy. Increased union help would be very desirable. I suggest that a representative or your movement's leadership should be apointed deputy chairman of the Central Commission for reviewing structures [Centralna Komisja do Spraw Przegladu Struktur]. I declare that a green light should be given to him incuding access to the Central Committee first secretary, hoping that he will provide specific and well-founded conclusions as to what and where should be improved, changed, and reduced at various levels. We are also expecting better adherence to principles in the course of job reviews at enterprises. None has a monopoly over bureaucracy. It can proliferate not only in an office but also in a party committee, in the structure of social and youth organizations, in cooperatives, as well as in links of the union movement. One should take care that aloofness does not appear; an ailment which affected many unions in the past, including those who shouted most loudly about prominent celebrities.

The fact that the roles are naturally different results in different opinions of unions and administration bodies. They surface in discussions, and sometimes take the shape of heated arguments. I would be surprised if they did not exist, for this would mean that problems which have not been revealed on time are again latently gathering.

The reality of the transition period in our country is full of discrepancies. Despite conflicts, there exists a fine net of various interests of strata and circles, regions and professions, professions and works, and simply human interests. The interests often clash with each other. One has to learn to live with variations and with the whole range of inconsistencies, but to live wisely means to discover them, examine them, and make them objective, to find just and rational solutions, but most of all to attempt to popularize what serves the far-reaching interests of working class, working people, and the nation in consolidating the strenth and the authority of the socialist state.

It is our great achievement that we have learned to consider different opinions as a normal phenomenon, inseparably linked to development. This is a new, higher quality of social life, socialist democracy. One can lead a horse to water but not make him drink. One has to look for other ways to reach the minds. The most efficient are openness, objectivity, and truth. With the exception of those who resist any rational arguments, those who have been programmed negatively in advance, every good citizen who thinks and cares for Poland's will sooner or later take his place on our side. The rest will be left out. Such are the unwritten rules of history, many times confirmed.

An old principle of the workers movement dictates to beware of those who called for disturbance and disruption of their own ranks. Existing forms of trade union work secure both variety and concentration of efforts. There cannot be and there will not be a repeat of political adventurism under the union sign. [applause]

Esteemed delegates, esteemed guests of the congress, the realization of the wishes of all the working world, both in our Polish and in all humanity, is possible only in peace.

International solidarity and unity of action in this fundamental issue is, therefore, of special importance. It is both essential and realistic to take mankind out of the shadow cast by the atomic mushroom. The path toward this goal is signposted by the USSR's proposals, by the proposals of the socialist community states. The support of this peace offensive by the unanimous voice of the working masses of all countries and nations is a great chance to build a peaceful future.

The struggle for disarmament, for a world rid of the nuclear and space arms used [as heard] by imperialism, is a kind of dividing line, presently separating progress and backwardness in each social class and group, in each trade union organization and headquarters.

I now cordially address the congress' foreign guests. Your presence here proves that the Polish solutions enjoy sympathy and interests; that the reborn trade union movement is gaining credibility and growing recognition among class friends in Europe and the world at large. Comrades in the struggle for workers' rights, for social progress, for lasting peace, accept ardent greetings from the party and authorities of our state, from all Polish society. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, citizen delegates, dear friends, our realities today are, on the one hand, difficulties and irritants, barriers and dangers, complexes and doubts, and on the other hand, the still enormous material reserves and, above all, the large capital of social energy and activeness, knowledge and qualifications, of all that is best in people. To use these trump cards to the best benefit for Poland, this can and should be done through the nationwide will for action, improvement, acceleration.

The joining of efforts and aspirations of the working people, party members, and those who do not belong to any party alike those who are federated and those who are not, the widest possible contract among all people of goodwill and patriotism. This is the fundamental condition and an unfailing guarantee a better tomorrow for our country.

The development and the achievements, the active presence of the reborn trade union movement in all matters important to the nation allow me to express the conviction that the movement will perform its highly important and responsible role effectively and with dignity. With this thought in mind, please accept best, warm wishes for the success of your congress deliberations, success in the steady implementation of the accepted decisions, health, and all personal success.

Long live the Polish trade unionists. May socialism strengthen. May our fatherland, the PPR flourish! [applause]

Jaruzelski Meets Foreign Delegates

LD272306 Warsaw PAP in English 1745 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 27 -- During a break in the first day of debates of the Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions, PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski met with heads of foreign trade union delegations participating in the congress. The meeting, which had the character of a friendly talk, was chaired by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz.

Addressing representatives of trade union organizations and federations from various cuntries, Wojciech Jaruzelski strssed the special significance of their participation response. Although individual trade union organizations are geographically distant all of them are brought closer together by class uniformity of goals and tasks connected with their service to working people.

PUWP CC first secretary expressed particularly cordial thanks to trade union organizations from countries of the socialist community, which had extended help and support in moments most difficult for Poland. He asked at the same time to convey greetings to trade unionists from all countries for their friendly attitude, understanding, and support in the issues and problems socialist Poland faced.

The meeting was addressed by WFTU President Sandor Gaspar who congratulated the reborn trade unions in our country on their sucesses in consolidating trade union movement, which is firmly expressed also by the current congress. He conveyed cordial greetings of further achievements to the reborn trade union movement.

The meeting also provided an opportunity to hold direct talks and express opinions with its participants, including Jozef Baryla, Jozef Czyrek, and Marian Wozniak.

Consolidation Announced

LD262324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Today's union debates ended at 2200. The assembly approved the composition of a Presidium, elected problem commissions, mandatory commissions, a commission for resolutions and motions, statutory commission, election commission, and scrutinizing commission. Twenty-five speakers rose to speak. The delegates voted to accept accounts to the OPZZ Council and to the OPZZ Executive Committee. A decision on transforming the Second National Trade Union Accord Assembly into the congress of the reborn trade unions, was received with applause. Here is the text of the resolution:

We, the delegates representing Polish trade unionists, and elected for the second OPZZ assembly in democratic elections by trade union organizations state that we have fulfilled the will of the first trade unionists assembly in Bytom. We have been defending working people's interests. We have consolidated the role and expanded rights of factory level trade union organizations. We have assembled all national organization in the OPZZ. We have further consolidated our movement. We are therefore convinced of unshaking reasons for our stand, and we decide to transform the second assembly into the Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Union.

The congress deliberations resume tomorrow at 0900.

Resolution Adopted

LD272247 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 27 -- The Congress of Polish Reborn Trade Unions today adopted a resolution of international affairs.

The document expresses concern over socio-economic effects of arms race which threat basic interests of the world of labour. The OPZZ decidedly comes out for the unity of activities of the entire international worker movement in the struggle for peace.

In their resolution, the Polish unionists support peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and efforts of the community of the socialist countries in this respect. They condemn the policy of confrontation and the concept of Star Wars.

The OPZZ Congress expressed its solidarity with the struggle of working masses and unionists on all the continents, conducted in defense of essential interests of working people.

The adoption of the resolution ended today's debates.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Henryk Wojtal undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Light and Chemical Industry. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

NEW RZECZPOSPOLITA EDITOR -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Janusz Durmala new editor-in-chief of RZECZPOSPOLITA, to take the place of Jozef Barecki, who has become director of the PZPR Central Commitee Propaganda Department. During a meeting at the office of the Council of Ministers, Premier Zbigniew Messner thanked J. Barecki for his work as RZECZPOSPOLITA editor for 5 years and wished J. Durmala success in his new post. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Nov 86 p 1 AU]

GDR TRADE AGREEMENT -- Andrzek Malinowski, PPR first deputy minister of domestic trade and services, has signed an agreement in Berlin concerning an exchange of market commodities between the PPR and GDR in 1987. The agreement calls for, among other things, deliveries to Poland of washing machines, footwear, fabrics, household equipment, furniture, and sports equipment. The maximum value of currency-free goods exchange between PPR and GDR border areas is also to be increased by 50 percent. An agreement on scientific-technological cooperation in 1987 was also concluded. It will involve, in particular, trade organization and service to consumers. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 86 p 6 AU]

CEAUSESCU MEETS USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

AU271947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/11/1986 -- On Thursday, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, led by I.V. Kapitonov, deputy to the Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, now visiting Romania upon the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The head of the delegation conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and the RCP leadership a warm salute and the best wishes from the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, and from other members of the CPSU leadership. The guest also thanked for the interview and for the opportunity to visit Romania and get to know the Romanian people's achievements in socialist constructions.

Thanking him, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, on his behalf, and on behalf of the party leadership, a new warm salute as well as the best wishes to Mikhail Gorbachev and to the other members of the CPSU leadership.

During the interview, stress was laid on the ties of friendship and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, on the decisive role the understandings made at top level have played in the expansion and diversification of those ties. It was stressed that the long-term agreements and programmes concluded between Romania and the Soviet Union provided an appropriate framework for the increase of commercial exchanges, the expansion of cooperation in and specialization of production and of technical-scientific cooperation on mutually advantageous bases. It was also stressed that conditions existed for a still more powerful development of Romanian-Soviet collaboration in all fields of activity, in the interests and for the benefit of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Approaching world issues, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that in the current highly serious and complex international situation everything possible should be done for the halting of the arms race and a passage to concrete actions for disarmament, to measures conducive to freeing mankind of the danger of a devastating nuclear war, for the firm promotion of a policy of detente and security, of understanding, collaboration and peace in the world. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that falling within the context was also Romania's recent initiative approved by the whole nation at the November 23 referendum regarding a five-per-cent cut, already this year, of arms, troops and military spending, an expression of Romania's firm will to concretely contribute to achieving disarmament, and ensuring peace on our planet.

During the talk, stress was laid on the outstanding contribution parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries made and can make to expanding links of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the USSR, to solving the major problems facing mankind.

The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania.

Soviet Delegates Tour Counties

AU261551 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 26/11/1986 -- The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now visiting Romania, led by I.V. Kapitonov, deputy to the Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, made a trip to the counties of Prahova and Brasov (central Romania), where they had interviews with representatives of the party and state bodies in the two counties and saw economic, socio-cultural and tourist units.

A Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting was arranged at the lorry manufacturing enterprise of Brasov, when Valeriu Dianescu, the enterprise's general manager, Haralambie Simion, foreman, Dumitru Calancea, first secretary of the party city committee, chairman of the Brasov City People's Council, and I.V. Kapitonov, head of the Soviet delegation, took the floor. Pointing to the traditional ties of friendship between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples, the speakers laid stress on the successes the working people of the two countries score in implementing the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP and the Twenty-Seventh Congress of the CPSU in building socialism and communism. The joint wish was also expressed to deepen and diversify the many sided Romanian-Soviet collaboration, on mutually profitable bases, in the interest of the two countries, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Highlighting the militant solidarity, the productive cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Romanian and Soviet Government, parliaments, mass and public organizations, the speakers underscored the decisive contribution the talks and understandings covenanted during the meetings between the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Mikhail Gorbachev, made the strengthening and expanding the collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR SFRY'S HASANI

AU251411 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner given in honor of Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Bucharest on 20 November]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President, esteemed guests from the SFRY, comrades, and friends: I take particular pleasure in extending -- within this framework -- warm greetings and best wishes of welcome to our country. I view the visit you are paying to Romania as an and peoples and as an expression of our common will to give them increasingly broader scope.

We note with great satisfaction that Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation and friendship -- characterized by longstanding and beautiful traditions -- indicate a positive trend and are developing at various levels on the lasting basis of full equality and mutual esteem, respect, and trust. The visits and summit talks held in Bucharest and Belgrade and the understandings concluded on those occasions went down each time as events of the greatest importance for constantly deepening these relations. I am convinced that the current visit and the talks we have begun today will give a new impetus to Romanian-Yugoslav friendly relations, at both a bilateral and international level.

In our opinion, there are broad opportunities to expand economic relations and to initiate and accomplish new and mutually advantageous ventures of collaboration and cooperation in various areas of common interest. Conditions exist also to increase scientific-technical and cultural exchanges and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

The intensification of our common efforts to make extensive use of these opportunities is fully in keeping with the interests in progress of the two countries and also serves the general cause of cooperation and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Your visit to Romania is taking place under very complex international circumstances. Many problems have piled up and, unfortunately, this year new elements have been added thus complicating the international situation even more. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race has continued, some conflicts persisted and some even intensified, and there have been new acts of the use of threat of force and of interference in the domestic affairs of other states. All this increases the danger of a new world war and of a nuclear catastrophe which would destroy the conditions for the existence of life itself on our planet.

A number of discussions and negotiations have taken place recently in the international arena, which, however, did not entitle us to say that a certain detente has been achieved. We will be able to speak about a real beginning of detente only when the arms race is halted, when nuclear testing has stopped, and when effective disarmament measures have been taken. The Soviet-U.S. meeting in Iceland ended without tangible accords although a wide range of problems had been discussed and Comrade Gorbachev had proposed a tangible program of measures regarding nuclear weapons. We believe, however, that proceeding from the understandings that were reached in Iceland, everything must be done to achieve real and tangible disarmament accords. European countries are especially and directly interested in the achievement -- as soon as possible -- of an accord on nuclear missiles in Europe. In our opinion, this problem should not be discussed within the complex of problems, but as a problem by itself, all the more so since very clsoe viewpoints have been reached in connection with how to resolve it.

Romania supports the Soviet Union's proposals and views them positively in the belief that they reflect a new way of approaching problems, a way that proceeds from a clear understanding of the fact that in a nuclear war there would be no victors and that such a war would destroy life on earth.

In this spirit our country speaks out for and struggles to eliminate all nuclear weapons by the end of this country, to halt nuclear testing definitively, and to make the United States renounce the so-called "Star Wars." We also speak out for a 25-percent cut in conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures by 1990 and an at least a 50-percent cut by the year 2000.

In acting concretely in this direction, Romania has decided to proceed to a unilateral 5-percent cut in conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures. The referendum that will take place in a couple of days will express our people's unanimous will to actually proceed to halting the arms race and to disarmament. In making this decision, our country has called upon all states in Europe to proceed to reducing armaments by at least 5 percent in the belief that such a measure will not endanger the security of any country, but, on the contrary, that it will open up the road to serious disarmament negotiations.

In general, we speak out for broadly developing cooperation among all states in Europe, irrespective of social system, for a united Europe of peace, cooperation, and understanding. We have hailed the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, which has shown that it is possible to reach appropriate understanding, and we continue to speak out for efforts to reach an appropriate accord in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe.

Romania attaches great importance to strengthening trust and understanding in the Balkans and to turning this area in a zone of peace and cooperation, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases. [paragraph continues]

The interests of peace and security in this area require that the Balkan countries take more determined action to solve the various problems between themselves by negotiations and to promote trust and goodneighborliness. We believe that the time has come to take tangible action in this direction in the interest of the socioeconomic development of each country in the Balkans and of cooperation and peace in this area.

We also support the achievement of nuclear and chemical-weapons-free zones in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world.

Our country firmly advocates the solution of all conflicts and disputes in various parts of the world -- such as the Middle East, Central America, Asia and so forth -- solely by peaceful means and negotiations.

We support very firmly the struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization to achieve Namibia's independence; we firmly condemn the racist and apartheid policy of South Africa.

Proceeding from the difficult economic situation of the developing countries, Romania struggles in a sustained way to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order; it struggles for the organization of an international conference in this respect within the United Nations in which all developing and develop countries will participate with equal rights in order to achieve understandings that will favor the more rapid progress of all countries, primarily of the lagging countries, and that will also ensure a smooth development of the world economy. At the same time, we speak out for a global and equitable solution to the problem of foreign debts which burdens and hinders the efforts aimed at progress made by the developing countries.

The just and lasting solution of the major problems confronting our time requires and equal and direct participation by all states -- irrespective of their size or social system -- in international activity. We believe that a special role in this respect has to be played by the small and medium-size countries, by the developing countries, and the nonaligned countries, which make up the great majority of states in the world and are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, in independence and peace.

Romania speaks out for and struggles to perfect the activity within the United Nations and other international bodies and for increasing their role in the international arena.

I want to stress with satisfaction the active cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia within the United Nations and other international forums and to express the conviction that this cooperation will expand in the future even more.

Deeply convinced that the visit you are paying to Romania will go down -- like earlier such visits -- as an important event in strengthening Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation, I want to toast to:

Closer cooperation between the Romanian people and the firendly peoples of Yugoslavia, their well-being and prosperity!

Understanding, cooperation, and peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world!

Your good health, Comrade President, and the good health of all our guests from friendly Yugoslavia!

The good health of all of you! (loud applause)

Economic Agreement Signed

LD221444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, Nov 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Romania today signed an agreement on economic cooperation to facilitate local border trade.

The implementation of the agreement should ensure further promotion of bilateral trade and the introduction of more advanced forms of cooperation, such as long-term cooperation and production specialization, joint ventures and other.

The agreement was signed in Bucharest by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Nenad Krekic and his Romanian counterpart Ilie Vaduva.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UK AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU242054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 24/11/1986 -- Monday, November 24, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Hugh James Arbathnott, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Romania.

Hand-delivering the letters of credence, the British ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, as well as the best wishes of well-being and prosperity for the Romanian people.

The ambassador made a speech on the occasion, underscoring the fine relations established between the two countries, and expressing the wish for their growing and stepped up economic, industrial and technological cooperation, for the further development of bilateral ties in the field of education, science and the arts, of cooperation in the international arena, for the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania conveyed her majesty Queen Elizabeth II the best wishes of health and happiness, and wishes of progress and prosperity for the British people.

In his reply, President Nicolae Ceauscscu expressed satisfaction for the ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, which take a steadily upward course, and pointed to the existence of prerequisites for the expansion and growth of Romanian-British relations in various fields of activity.

Stressing that the cardinal issue of the present-day world was the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear race first of all, a passage to concrete disarmament measures and the safeguarding of world peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu said that, working to that effect, Romania had decided to unilterally cut its arms, troops and military spending by five per cent. The referendum that was called voiced the Romanian people's unanimous will to do its best for the promotion of the disarmament and peace policy. In his speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the necessity that all the peoples should rally their efforts and cooperate more closely for practical nuclear and conventional disarmament measures.

After the credentials presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed with the British ambassador, Hugh James Arbathnott.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES ECONOMIC CONCLUSIONS

LD280402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- At its fourth session on 26 November 1986 the LCY Central Committee discussed the ideo-political issues of implementing the development and economic policies in 1986 and also the tasks facing the LC in the country's socioeconomic development in 1987.

The LCY Central Committee judged that, despite the positive results achieved in industry and agriculture, the rise in employment, the stability in the country's current and international liquidity and the reduction in foreign indebtedness, and despite a degree of deceleration in unfavorable economic trends in the second half of the year, the economic situation in the country remains difficult. There have been shortfalls in the export of goods and services, while tasks failed to be carried out in the spheres of consolidating the material basis of associated labor, the implementation of the prices policy, the policy of income distribution, the distribution of the personal incomes funds, general expenditure and welfare services, restructuring of the economy, raising labor productivity and enhancing efficiency in economic activities. As a result of all economic difficulties, inflation continues to be very high with very unfavorable social and economic consequences.

Proceeding from the assessments of the socioeconomic situation in the country, the Central Committee points to the following pressing and crucial tasks facing the LC and other organized subjective forces:

1. The resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress and the commitments contained in the long-term program of economic stabilization are binding on all LC members, organizations and organs in their activity, and represent a basis for their direct action in formulating and implementing the policy of the country's socioeconomic development. How consistently these commitments are being realized in practice must become the main criteria of the activity and responsibility of each LC member, organization and organ. Any attempt at reopening debates within the LC on those issues that have long been settled from the ideological point of view is unacceptable, as this would cause delays in the efforts to resolve mounting economic and social problems, create confusion, and impair the ideo-political and action capability of the LC and all other socialist subjective forces. Only through a decisive and united action on the part of all the factors in the system of socialist self-management, and provided hesitancy and inconsistency in implementing the stabilization policy are eliminated, would it be possible to make a turnabout in the economic trends and to secure conditions for the further dynamic and harmonious development.

2. In view of the Central Committee, the changes in the economic system and economic policy as proposed by the Federal Executive Council are in line with the 13th LCY Congress. It therefore gives its support to the orientations contained in and the approach applied in the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1987, and in the proposed changes to a number of economic and systematic regulations aimed at accelerating the implementation of the long-term stabilization program. The resolution on the policy of implementing in 1987 Yugoslavia's social plan for 1986-90 together with accompanying documents should be adopted by the end of the year, while the changes in the economic system that would facilitate a comprehensive implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization should be adopted as soon as possible, so that by the beginning of next year the basic terms of economic activity are known and applied in practice.

By their continued activity the organs of the sociopolitical communities, the LC and all subjective forces must ensure that the specific solutions in the economic system, development and economic policies and their implementation are in line with the economic stabilization and the LC policy, and that realistic goals and tasks of the economic and development policy for next year are adopted. To this aim it is necessary to ensure a full participation of scientific and professional people and institutions.

3. The LCY Central Committee obliges all LC members, organizations and leadership to invest maximum efforts to ensure that the following crucial tasks of the next year's economic and development policies are carried out:

-- The task of implementing the policy of labor-intensive economic activity by relying on our own resources with a rise in productivity, work efficiency and enhancement of all economic factors in all work organizations;

-- The task of ensuring a consistent realization of orientation to export, increased and more successful participation in the international division of labor; this requires a faster implementation of the joint production and export programs; a faster increase in exports and foreign currency inflow; more economical import of necessary raw materials, manufacturing components and equipment for the requirements of the manufacturing sector and of consumer goods; and a more economical and efficient functioning of our trade and other economic missions abroad;

-- Adoption and implementation of the specific programs of restructuring the economy in keeping with the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets and the realization of the long-term strategy of the country's technological development;

-- The task of increasing production as a whole and in particular export-oriented production; further developing agricultural production, transportation, tourism, small businesses, private work and housing construction. This calls for joint plans of developing the energy industry and other sectors of significance for overall development;

-- The task of bringing public spending in line with the stabilization policy; adopting and implementing programs of reducing overhead costs at all levels; making the network of institutions in service industry more efficient; and adhering to all forms of saving;

-- Increasing productive employment and ensuring that personal incomes reflect work results and serve as a motivation factor;

-- Accelerate the development of insufficiently developing republics and of Kosovo in particular;

-- Accelerate the adoption of measures that will help to resolve the topical problems of losses, illiquidity, and financial consolidation of the SRs of Montenegro and Macedonia and the SAP of Kosovo;

-- To create conditions for restructuring the economy, and the practice of socializing losses, and formulate and implement recovery programs for those organizations of associated labor that satisfy necessary conditions; liquidate uneconomical organizations in the manufacturing sector but offer at the same time specific measures and programs of providing employment for workers from these organizations of associated labor in other spheres of activity.

In order to realize the essential tasks of the economic and development policy in 1987 and establish mutual duties and rights for their implementation, it is necessary also to establish the state of financial accounts, and on this basis coordinate and more speedily establish the priority tasks in the realization of the development tasks adopted in the social plans of the federation, the republics and provinces from 1986 to 1990.

To realize the policy of economic stabilization and deal with economic problems it is necessary to carry out essential changes in the cadre policy; in this connection it is necessary that brave and creative cadres should be fully involved and that greater evaluation of productive and creative work, innovative activity and all other activities that promote the organization of work and economic activity as a whole should be ensured. It is necessary to develop mutual relations between workers in direct production and other work processes on the one hand, on the basis of establishing their contribution to the realized income and to jointly establish measures in accordance with the conclusions of the 24th session of the LCY Central Committee. On these bases it is necessary to test constantly the ability of management and other cadres from the point of view of realizing the established policy. It is necessary to change and bring in new cadres in the organizations of associated labor and in the banks that are not doing business successfully, that are stagnating in development or losing money.

4. The Central Committee points out that it is necessary that communists in the organizations and institutions of the system should make efforts that in the forthcoming changes in the economic system, development and economic policy, the following in particular should be ensured:

-- The curbing of inflation and its essential reduction which is a task of the utmost importance of the development and economic policy in 1987 and for the concrete activity of all socialist subjective forces;

-- The realization of the policy of the distribution of income in which the position of the organizations of associated labor will strengthen and in which expenditure will be coordinated with the changes of income and the established policy, while personal incomes will be in accordance with the results of current work and the management and business activity of social funds. In this connection the LC, trade union federation and other social factors have special tasks in the consistent implementation of the LCY Central Committee stands on the realization of the workers' constitutional position in making decisions and distributing income and the funds of social reproduction;

-- The implementation of changes with the aim of eliminating disparities in prices in accordance with the long-term program of economic stabilization, which should be carried out simultaneously with other changes in the economic system and the economic and development policy.

5. The Central Committee believes that changes in the economic system, development and economic policy should lead to the strengthening of intensive economic development, affirmation of realistic economic categories and the market oriented economic activity, and to create conditions for radical changes in business policy, production and investment orientation, strengthening of financial discipline and the increasing economic accountability for the results of economic activity.

The conditions of economic activity in 1987 will be exceptionally difficult and will cause great difficulties in a section of the economy and social activities. This will demand maximum involvement of working people in these organizations and the mobilization of all subjective forces in order to get out of these difficulties.

In view of this it is necessary in each organization of associated labor, in each sociopolitical organization, and at the level of the country to consider the effects of the forthcoming changes and undertake all the necessary changes and activities in the direction of creating conditions and the political climate necessary for the realization of the aims and tasks of economic development next year and overcome enormous problems that will be facing the economy and society.

The Central Committee stresses that with the aim of creating the most comprehensive conditions as possible for the consistent implementation of the forthcoming economic and systematic changes, special attention should be devoted to establishing and realizing the program of financial consolidation of the economy and the banks, while also taking into account the dynamics of the program's realization. This will demand the consistent implementation of the program of relieving the economy of excessive levels, also including the solution of the problem of the shortage of working assets, the improvement of current liquidity, as well as the reprogramming of some of its debts.

It is also necessary that at all levels established and realized are the concrete programs of measures and activities for the protection of the standard of living; that is, the improvement of the material and social position of those strata of working people and citizens who are in a more difficult position and cannot solve these problems exclusively through their own efforts.

6. The Central Committee points out that a comprehensive and essential realization of the orientations of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the 13th LCY Congress also calls -- apart from changes in the economic system, development and economic policy -- for changes in the behavior of all economic subjects, delegate and assembly organs and all the subjective factors, and for the creation of the appropriate political climate in which there will be a demand for the sharpening of personal, economic and political accountability for the implementation of the established policy, agreements reached, duties taken on and the overall course of implementing stabilization.

The LC should provide an example and through concrete actions contribute to the full mobilization of working people and citizens on activating all self-managing and sociopolitical organizations and communities in such a way that everybody in accordance with their role and responsibility fully contributes in the struggle for halting unfavorable trends and for achieving as good as possible results in 1987. With its overall activity the LC should make possible the constant strengthening of progressive social forces and the spreading of their front on the line of real implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the 13th LCY Congress. In this the LC should provide not only verbal support for the forthcoming economic and systematic changes, but through concrete involvement in all environments, it should ensure that all the available cadre, material, organizational and other opportunities for achieving positive results are utilized.

It is necessary to oppose resolutely the opportunistic manner of coming to terms with conditions in one's own environment and the attempts to shift one's own shortcomings onto others and the wider social community. The gravity and complexity of the economic situation and the time in which we live demand that each communist be actively involved, adopt a fighting and more responsible attitude to shortcomings in their own environments and society, as well as to carry out a persistent struggle for improvement of the business activity of their organizations.

7. The LCY Central Committee obligates communists, organizations and leaderships of the LC to make efforts that stands taken at this session should be consistently realized in the forthcoming changes in the economic and political system, in adopting and realizing the resolution on the policy of socioeconomic development in 1987, as well as in the immediate activity in associated labor, in LC and other sociopolitical organizations.

8. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will monitor and stimulate the overall ideo-political activity on the consistent realization of these stands, and will regularly inform the LCY Central Committee about this.

SLOVENE LC DEBATES 'JUSTIFIABLE' STRIKES

LD280513 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1953 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Ljubljana, Nov 27 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia (LCS) said today that strikes are justifiable where workers are unable to realise their interests, demands and requirements because their rights are usurped. In the event of a strike, communists must fight for the workers' constitutional rights in self-management organs, trade unions and socio-political organisations.

The LCS Central Committee convened to debate strikes, which are steadily on the rise in this most developed Yugoslavi republic, and concluded that communists must adopt a single attitude towards this phenomenon. So far, strikes have been treated differently. On the one hand, they have been regarded as something incompatible with the self-management society, while on the other they have been justified as a last resort of workers fighting for the fulfilment of their just demands.

There were 231 registered strikes in this Yugoslav republic during the first six months of the year alone, compared with 340 throughout last year.

One of the characteristics of strikes so far is that they have not led to resignations of management teams in affected enterprises. On the contrary, strikes have been blamed on workers, mostly on the organisers.

The LCS Central Committee stressed that in many cases conflict situations in enterprises have been caused by leadership teams, who have all the power in their hands and are thus able to influence crucial decisions. Strikes also occur because leadership bodies are ignorant of the true mood of the workers and fail to keep the latter informed about their enterprise's situation and its prospects.